THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

P. B. PENNIMAN, RUSSELL ERRETT, } Editors.

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TERMS:
PER YEAR, BY MAIL.....$8,00.
PER WEEK, SERVED BY CARRIER.....15.

CITY ITEMS.

Muslins

At less than market rates, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Grenadines.

New and beautiful styles, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Ginghams.

The best goods in the city for the money, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Colored Alpacas,

All shades, very cheap, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

I hereby challenge any person to question my right to manufacture the above, and offer the same for sale at my new Stores, 107 Smithfield street, and opposite the Postoffice.

J. M. FULTON.

It is an Exploded Idea

That consumption cannot be cured, for we have the evidence daily that persons in the last stage are being cured and restored to health and vigor by using the Rev. A. Wilson's Great Consumptive Remedy. Many persons have been cured by it, call and procure, or it will be mailed to you, a pamphlet giving a full history of this remarkable medicine.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

The Dry Goods Trade.

It is said by those who have the best right to know, that most kinds of goods are selling at less than the cost of production or importation, and that desirable goods are scarce with the exception of Sheetings and Shirtings, and that as a consequence of this prices cannot go lower, and may advance. If this be so it is the part of wisdom for those who are wanting to make purchases at once, and especially so, as the Messrs. Barker & Co., 31 Market street, are offering a mammoth and unusually varied stock at very low prices. Buyers, both at wholesale and retail, should make a note of this.

The Virgin Gold Mining Company.

As will be seen by an advertisement of this Company on another page, the large and valuable properties which constitute its basis are offered to the public on such conditions and accompanied by such fair and equitable features, that the company within one commences itself to the confidence not only of the man of moderate means but to the capitalist.

Already a large number of subscriptions have been received. The list is rapidly filling up, and it is expected in a very short time to issue notices to subscribers for their first meeting for organization. Those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing one one or more of the remaining $100 "original interests" in this large and already powerful Company, should at once send in their subscriptions.

25 Cents! 25 Cents! 25 cents!

What 25 cents will do.
What 25 cents will do.
63 Fifth street.
63 Fifth street.
Admission free.
Admission free.
Everybody receives more than their money's worth, and as a matter of course,
Everybody is delighted.
Everybody is delighted.
A specialty,
A specialty,
Our Groceries.
Our Groceries.
The best of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Mustard, &c. Call and see how we sell them
New Goods,
New Goods,
Arriving daily.
Arriving daily.
A large line of goods for the Ladies. Remember the number, 63 Fifth street, opposite the Opera House. may8-21

The Grand Secret.

The grand secret in medication is to help Nature. SUSTAIN and REGULATE—these are the Alpha and Omega of the only theory of cure that has common sense for its basis. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind, like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Reason teaches as the answer

BUILD UP YOUR MAN.

Brace him up as you would brace a tottering edifice. The pabulum he needs is a Tonic Alterative. Bring him up out of the depths of Debility and Despondency.

WITH HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

They cannot injure. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. The enfeebled vital powers are as sure to respond energetically to their action as the wilted grass is to erect its blades under the vivifying and refreshing rain. In all cases of debility the Bitters are absolutely required. There is no substitute or succedaneum that will fill their place. Resort to this most wonderful of Modern Tonics,

AND ALL WILL BE WELL.

Bear in mind that in Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Bilious Disorders, and Affections of the Nerves, no other medicine will produce one tithe of the good effect that invariably follows the use of this excellent Invigorator and Corrective. Sold everywhere.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 27, 1865.*

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Spring and Summer Goods.

The well-known store of *Mr.* John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 125 Federal street, Allegheny, has been lately fitted up with a new assortment of spring and summer goods. The stock has been well selected, and embraces all the numberless articles needed for gentlemen's garments. A large stock of ready-made pants, coats, vests, &c., will also be found in in his establishment. His stock of furnishing goods cannot be surpassed. Persons desiring to purchase a good suit of clothes would do well by giving Mr. Weier a call.

War Statistics—The Death Record of the Loyal States—Loss of Life in the Regular and Volunteer Armies.

The following table shows the total casualties in action and from the effects of wounds and disease, in the volunteer troops furnished by the several States and Territories, in the regular and colored troops, and other organizations, raised directly under the authority of the United States, and the aggregate number of troops raised under all calls reduced to the three years' standard:

States.	Killed or died of wounds.	Died of Disease.	Aggregate deaths by Regiments.	Aggregate number of troops raised under all calls reduced to the three years' standard.
Maine	2,831	5,544	8,415	56,930
New Hampshire	1,661	2,238	4,191	30,922
Vermont	1,802	2,998	4,800	29,002
Massachusetts	6,029	7,908	13,933	123,844
Rhode Island	1,071	1,040	1,949	17,878
Connecticut	1,302	3,309	4,611	30,514
New York	11,445	17,407	31,852	381,026
New Jersey	1,994	2,966	4,960	55,785
Pennsylvania	10,384	11,090	21,474	267,556
Delaware	310	214	524	10,361
Maryland	718	863	1,581	40,692
Dis. of Columbia	55	244	299	11,590
Ohio	11,257	14,788	25,935	297,576
Indiana	5,817	13,292	19,209	152,283
Illinois	8,008	19,034	28,842	242,924
Michigan	3,927	5,409	13,436	90,362
Wisconsin	3,818	6,986	10,804	78,985
Minnesota	608	1,676	2,284	19,625
Iowa	3,444	8,642	12,086	68,182
Kansas	1,128	2,194	3,320	18,854
California	92	299	391	7,451
West Virginia	1,213	1,842	3,025	27,053
Kentucky	1,966	5,245	7,129	70,348
Missouri	2,305	5,346	9,711	86,986
Tennessee	2,222	2,305	4,475	12,077
Mississippi		69	69	
Alabama	65	200	265	
Florida	103	102	271	
Texas	33	278	311	
North Carolina	54	249	303	
Louisiana	22	769	991	
Arkansas	384	545	929	
Nevada	10	225	235	
Oregon	67	667	734	
Colorado	108	207	315	1,762
Indian Territory	374	416	790	
Washington Ter	29	107	136	895
Dakota Ter		10	10	181
Nebraska Ter	14	123	137	380
New Texico Ter	25	160	183	1,011
U. S. V. (Penitentiary Rebels)	14	352	366	
Hancock's Corps of Veterans	9	406	415	
Mississippi Marine Brigade	248	185	433	
Veteran Reserve Corps	114	1,220	1,334	
Regular Army	2,067	2,332	4,399	
Colored Troops	2,997	25,301	29,298	
Total	95,089	184,581	280,220	2,184,311

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 108. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Merchants' National Bank Failure.

AFFAIRS OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAUS.

Cotton Suits at Savannah.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The doors of the Merchants' National Bank continue open, and the officers remain there making promises of future redemption, but with no prospect of being able to fulfill them. It appears that there was on deposit from the Interior Department on account of Indian funds $32,957; Postoffice Department, Dead Letter fund, waste paper fund and Disbursing Clerk, $9,000; Treasury Department five thousand dollars, and other Paymasters and Quartermasters, $4,163; total, $687,000. General Spinner holds above the amount necessary for the redemption of the notes of the bank, about $100,000, leaving a loss for the Government of $587,000, without having recourse to stockholders or counting upon the probable non-return of a large portion of the notes of the bank, or the bank recovering or having anything from the general assets of the concern. The offhand inquiry now going on will soon demonstrate the amount of the private deposits, their liabilities and assets.

Information from Baltimore indicates that nothing of any account will be received from Bayne, or Bayne & Co., of Baltimore. The failure of the Merchants' National Bank has caused a general feeling of dissatisfaction among depositors in other institutions, and to-day quite a run was made upon some others, and a large amount of deposits have been removed to Jay Cooke's, the First National, and to the United States Treasury. There are also other suspensions, however, and it is announced by Maury & Co. that they will resume to-morrow.

On May first there was in the various public depositories, $24,223,730.39. There are Government securities held by General Spinner amounting to $20,114,500.

The Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, has just reported to the Assistant Commissioner at Richmond, the result of a thorough investigation of the affairs of the freedmen in the State, of which he has just completed an inspection. His report on the whole is comparatively favorable. He represents the various colored schools generally well attended, and the prejudice existing against the freedmen, slowly but steadily diminishing. The sanitary condition of the freedmen has so far improved throughout the State, that all bureau hospitals have been abolished, the employers, in compliance with the terms of their labor contracts, furnishing the requisite medical attendance. The demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply in all portions of the State. The wages of the male freedmen average about twelve dollars per month, including food, quarters and medical attendance.

Dispatches from North Carolina reveal further acts of malfeasance on the part of the agents of the Freedmens Bureau in that State. Colonel Whittlesey, the Commissioner for the State, and several of his subordinates, through **the assistance of some Massachusetts** philanthropists, it is alleged, have been discovered running plantations on private account, and working delinquent or disorderly negroes on them for punishment. Several arrests have been made and more will be, it is reported.

The Senate Committees on Public Lands have several important measures before them, which will be reported in a few days, looking to an early development of the Northwest. Several leading railroad men are now in conference with them, among whom is a Mr. Moore, who is urging legislation to insure the completion of the road from St. Paul to Bayfield, which makes an outlet to the lakes.

The Commissioner of Infernal Revenue, in a letter of reply to a gentleman of Buffalo, New York, upon the decision of Judge Smalley, of Vermont, while sitting in equity in the western part of New York, says. The rule laid down by Judge Smalley as to the cases in which he thinks the Judge ought to be given and to the assessor, un t. he supposed, be taken as the rule of that District, as Judge Hall appears to concur in the opinion of Judge Smalley, as to the right of making a second assessment. The Commissioner does not regard Judge Smalley's opinion, even in his district, either as an authority or a precedent.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the President has signed the bill incorporating the International Telegraph Company, between the United States and Cuba.

The War department has suspended the payment of over one hundred discharged officers who failed to make the proper returns.

The *Times'* Washington special says nearly all the claimants of the cotton seized by the Government at Port Samuels, have commenced suits in the United States District Court of New York, against Simeon Draper, cotton agent, for the recovery of the value of the cotton. The suits number one hundred and twenty-two, and a strong array of counsel has been retained by the plaintiffs, among whom are James T. Brady, W. M. Evarts and others of equal ability.

General Sickles, who arrived here yesterday with several members of his staff from Charleston, had interviews with Gen. Grant to-day. Gen. Sickles reports affairs gradually improving in the State. The labor question is well settled, and the laws in operation in the northwestern portion of the State have ceased. Gen. Sickles having declined the mission to the Hague, will probably return to the command of the Department of South Carolina.

NEW YORK, MAY 8.—The *Commercial's* special says: U. S. District Attorney Chandler has prepared a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis, at Norfolk. It is understood that Chief Justice Chase will not preside at the trial.

The Washington *Republican* says the report of the Cabinet discussion on Reconstruction was from the highest source, and that secretary Stanton's opposition to the plan was as unequivocal as that of any other member.

A special says that in the Senate Finance Committee, in the discussion of the new Loan bill, objections were made to the clause exempting bonds from state and income taxes.

ANOTHER CANADIAN SCARE.

Fenian War Vessels Reported in Georgian Bay.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A special to the *Herald* from Owen Sound, on May 4th says: There was a panic here last night over the Fenian reports. Parties have arrived from down the coast and made affidavits before the magistrates that they had seen seven Fenian war vessels in Georgian Bay, heading for this port. Intense excitement followed. As all the volunteers are on the frontier duty, volunteers from the interior towns were sent for; the citizens turned out, and the entire population paraded the streets all night and to-day. Some are so badly frightened that they have buried their valuables.

A DISTINQUISHED ODD FELLOW DEAD.

Reported Cholera Case Untrue.

NEW YORK, May 8.—John J. Davies, G. M. of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the state of New York, died in Brooklyn this morning. He was also at the time of his death Grand Scribe of Grand Encampment, and representative of that body in the Grand Lodge of the United States. He had been a member of the Order a quarter of a century.

The rumor which prevailed yesterday to the effect that an unknown man from Albany had died of cholera at Bellow Hospital, proves, on investigation, to have been without foundation, the person in question having died from mania.

The health authorities are of the opinion that there is no appearance of the epidemic yet in this city.

Judge Clark, of the Supreme Court, has granted the application made by the Corporation Counsel to open a judgment for thirty-seven thousand dollars, given in the case of George Law, against the city, for work alleged to have been performed in the battery enlargement.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHICAGO,

Estimated Loss, $300,000.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The buildings Nos. 28, 30 and 32 South Water st., were destroyed by fire last night. The principal losers are, McCormick & Collender, oil, paints, &c., $100,000. Samuel Dickerson and Walker S. Gurnee, owners of buildings, $200,000. The insurance will cover the loss.

Cholera Ship Report—Bark Sunk—Connecticut Politics.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The health officer's report shows three new cases and three deaths from cholera, since the last return. Sixty-five convalescent patients have been transferred from the hospital ship to the ship Saratoga, leaving only forty-seven in the hospital. The total number of deaths by cholera is fifty.

The bark Anthrop from Cienfugo for Portland, sunk at sea on the second from the effects of a heavy gale. Capt. Hill and the crew were picked up by the schooner Walter Raleigh and brought to this port.

The Legislature of Connecticut will meet this week, probably on Wednesday evening, to elect a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, governor for the last seven years, Gen. O. S. Ferry, formerly representative in Congress, and the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, incumbent are the rival candidates.

Americans Visiting Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The number of Americans visiting Europe is shown by the amount of passports issued by the Department of State to be largely increasing. More have been issued in 1866 than in any previous year.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution relative to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia with an additional section as an amendment, requesting the President to forward a copy of the resolution to the Emperor of Russia. The resolution as amended by the Committe on Foreign Affairs was passed.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States with an amendment as a substitute, viz: The Senate resolution introduced by Mr. Ramsay as an amendment by the Committee.

The substitute reads as follows: Joint resolution providing quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of the Asiatic cholera.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, with the co-operation of the Secretaries of the Navy and Secretary of the Treasury, whose concurrent action shall be directed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to an efficient and uniform system of quarantine against the introduction into this country of the Asiatic cholera through its ports of entry, wherever the same may be threatened by prevalence of the said disease in countries having direct commercial intercourse with United States. 2d, that he shall also enforce the establishment of sanitary cordons to prevent the spread of said diseases; from infected districts adjacent to or within the limits of the United States; third, that said Secretaries are hereby authorized to use the means at their command to carry out the foregoing provisions; fourth, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to negotiate with foreign powers whose proximity to the United States will endanger the introduction of Asiatic cholera into this country through their ports, or territory, soliciting their co-operation with this Government in such efforts to prevent the introduction of said disease; provided this resolution shall continue in force from its passage to the first Monday of December, A. D. 1866, and no longer.

The morning hour expired and the pending subject was reported.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported the legislative appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed. The joint resolution to exempt crude petroleum from Internal Revenue tax was received from the House, taken up on motion of Mr. Cowan and passed.

The unfinished business of yesterday, which was the Postoffice bill, was taken up. The pending motion was on Mr. Trumbull's amendment, relative to appointments to office, the vote upon which was yesterday postponed, the amendment being open to amendment.

Mr. Morrill moved to strike out the last clause, which exempts from the second section persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to hold any office under the United States.

Mr. Howe called for the yeas and nays on this motion.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was agreed to; yeas 22, nays 16.

Mr. Howe then asked Mr. Trumbull to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Trumbull, in reply to the suggestion that the provisions of the resolution should immediately go into operation, said that no such bill could ever be passed. It could never receive a majority, much less two-thirds, and it was very plain that without a two-thirds vote it could never become a law.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following substitute for the proposition now before the Senate, which was adopted: That no person holding or performing, or undertaking to exercise or perform, any duties of any office which by law required to be filled by advice and consent of the Senate, shall in such capacity receive any compensation for his services, unless commissioned by the President to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, or expiration of term during the recess of the Senate and since its last adjournment.

A protracted discussion took place on the above, in which Messrs. Doolittle, Howe, Stewart, Wilson and Doolittle participated in the course of the discussion.

Mr. Doolittle said the President had not removed from office for opinion's sake, and had been an extremely liberal Chief Magistrate in this respect. He had removed only to make way for persons who had been appointed.

Mr. Howe asked if his colleague would give way to him while he read an extract from a newspaper, and Mr. Doolittle said he had no objection. Mr. Howe then read the extract, and read them latterly. They had so much altered his course that he had ceased to read them. He would not yield to Mr. Howe.

Mr. Wilson in reply to a question from Mr. Doolittle said, that in speaking of the Executive abuse of power, he had referred to the recent veto message. He thought it safe to say that during the last Summer and Autumn we were told that the President was making an experiment in organizing the rebel States, and we left him to do it. That was the time in the power of Congress to remedy it. What was the fact now? Men were being turned out of office for the single fact that the veto was not right, and the patronage of the Executive was being used to carry out that policy. The Blairs were traveling through the country, and the Republican party of the kingdoms of this world for converts. When the case of Mr. Stockton was under discussion, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Saulsbury and Senator Dickerson and Walker S. Gurnee, owners of buildings, $200,000. The insurance will Senator Nicholson took the ground that the President was under no obligation to nominate any one with whose proximity to the United States will endanger the introduction of Asiatic cholera into this country through their ports, or territory, soliciting their co-operation with this Government in such efforts to prevent the introduction of said disease; provided this resolution shall continue in force from its passage to the first Monday of December, A. D. 1866, and no longer.

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Mr. Howe said no President was ever under greater obligations to the party that elected him than the present Executive. He was made the candidate of the party against which he had been opposed to all his life, and simply because of difference of opinion. The assent of opinions differing from his own. When the war broke out he was made a Brigadier General for fidelity and loyalty to the Union. He (Howe) was not in the habit of sneaking, but he had been in the habit of saying that Nashville was a point of imminent peril, but, sir, when the flag of the Union floated there, the same security we gave to Washington, and every other point within the national lines. It was a place of peril, because wide-spread disloyalty and treason had made it dangerous to try with peril; that is all. It was not peculiarly perilous. This nation made Nashville as secure as any point in the country when it did his duty, and grateful for that duty done we said to him, because he had been "faithful over a few things we would made him ruler over many things." And he had taken the Vice Presidency of the United States, commended to us as I said before by the single fact that he had been loyal to the beginning of the struggle, and had been faithful to our trust we had reposed in him as General in the army. It happened that when he had been made Vice President of the United States the fact was then developed that there was a difference of opinion upon some points of the policy between the President and the great body of that party which had been instrumental in making him President, upon questions which we thought, which we now think, and which I for one know are vital and fundamental questions in the national politics. He found that he was in harmony with those who had opposed his election, and in accordance with those who had given him the election.

Mr. Doolittle said that miscellaneous, Mr. Howe, had recently presente to the Senate, on an occasi on of the kind (Doolittle) was absent, resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, condemning him (Doolittle), and requesting him to resign. The resolutions were read in the Senate, and after reading them the Senate took no action. He was called upon to resign for supporting the policy of the President in the restoration of the Union. Was that toleration of differences of opinion? Did his colleague, Mr. Howe, endorse that?

Mr. Doolittle, referring to the subject of reconstruction, said that the Special Committee in its report, had abandoned negro suffrage, and it had also abandoned that other idea that the sixteen States of the South were not States, but territories.

Mr. Conness rose to a question of order. The debate was not before the Senate, and the Senators were not confining themselves to the question before the Senate.

Mr. Wilson was surprised that the Senator from California, (Mr. Conness,) who occupied more time than any one else in the Senate, should raise such an objection.

Mr. Conness said that Mr. Wilson had accused the President of a design to betray the Republican party. He, Mr. Wilson, had revealed the secrets of the Executive Session. So far from betraying the Republican party, the President to-day stands firmly upon the platform of the Republicans. He (Mr. Cowan) would undertake to show that all the divergence had been made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) and his party, who never really belonged to the Republican party, and whom the Republican party had been compelled to drag along with it.

Mr. Doolittle continuing, said: The position of Mr. Johnson towards the Republican party was similar to that of Mr. Lincoln towards the same party after the Baltimore Convention. The Chicago Convention cemented the Union party together in favor of Mr. Lincoln. He (Mr. Doolittle,) believed that the next fall elections would show a majority in favor of the present Executive. The President would not have driven out of the Union party any member who might leave it or who might come into it. The Democratic party had been vanquished with the rebellion, and now avowed the very principles of the Union party. Was the Union party to run away from its victory? If the President had erred at all, it had been in being too forbearing. After reading the vilest of personal abuse from newspapers whose editors or proprietors held office under his administration

Mr. Howe replied to the remarks of Mr. Doolittle in relation to the presentation by him of the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature. The resolutions were sent to him and he presented them. He did not present an opinion for or against them.

The Senate, pending the consideration of the amendment in part of Mr. Trumbull, at five o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, moved to postpone the special order, being the Civil Rights Amendment, reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, until the tax bill should be disposed of. He said it would be a national calamity to have the tax bill delayed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, hoped that no such disposition would be made of it. He had no idea that the discussion of the Constitutional Amendment would occupy two or three days, and it was not the purpose of the Committee to have the other two measures acted on until it was seen what disposition the Senate would make of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Le Blond, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Garfield's motion, saying he wanted to see who were in favor of giving the negro the preference over the important interests of the country. The vote was taken and resulted as follows: Yeas, 57; nays, 82; so the motion was lost.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking, to examine into all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, and other banks, and to report to the House the amount of government money deposited in such banks, and by whom, the cause of their failure, and also what further legislation is necessary in relation to the national banks, to protect the public and the government, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the joint resolution reported by the Reconstruction Committee proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The debate was opened by Mr. Stevens in support of the joint resolution.

Mr. Stevens said that the proposition before the House fell far short of his wishes, but he believed that it was all that could be obtained in the present state of public opinion. Not only Congress, but the several States, were to be consulted. On careful survey of the whole ground, the conclusion had been that only nineteen of the loyal States could be induced to ratify any proposition more stringent than this. He repeated nineteen States, for he utterly repudiated and scouted the idea that any State not actually in the Union was to be counted on the question of ratification. It was absurd to suppose that any more than three-fourths of the States which proposed the amendment were required to make it valid. Believing, then, that this was the best proposition that could be made effectual, he (Mr. Stevens) accepted it. Referring to the other constitutional amendment passed in the House this session, and which waited in the Senate, he said it was slaughtered by a puerile and pedantic criticism. Its death, produced by self-righteous Republicans and unrighteous Copperheads, had postponed perhaps for ages the salvation of the colored race, but it would not do for those who had for thirty years fought the beasts at ephesus, to be frightened at the shadow of beasts at Monmouth. Heaven forbid that the Southern States, or any of them, shall be represented in Congress until the monuments of freedom amount that shall stand against the will of Congress. The Southern States had been absent for four bloody years and must wait until Congress is ready to receive them. He believed that this Congress would not approach the full measure of justice until every full grown man in the late rebel states was provided with a homestead on the land on which he had been held in slavery. Forty acres of land and a hut would be of more value to him than the right to vote. Unless Congress gave them that measure, they would receive little else in the measure of blessing and the curse of Heaven. In conclusion Mr. Stevens, in order to have control of the bill, entered a motion to recommit it.

Mr. Blaine called the attention of Mr. Stevens and of the House to an objection to the third section of the amendment, which he deemed serious if not fatal. That section prohibited from holding office any person who, in the rebellion were unfit to be allowed to vote on the 1st of January, 1870, would they be in all fitness to vote? The Three was no sufficient reason for that, and it would be said that it was purely a piece of political management in reference to the next Presidential election, and not from practical objections to it. If nine-tenths of the people were disfranchised for four years, how was that to be carried out, only by having military forces of the United States at every poll in the eleven States in the Union. He did not think it, therefore, wise or prudent, both for practical reasons and for reasons of reconstruction, as suggested by Mr. Blaine, that the third section should stand as part of the amendment, and he should move to amend by striking out the third section.

The Speaker stated that pending the motion, no motion to recommit could be offered.

Mr. Garfield then moved to amend the motion to recommit by adding to it instructions to strike out the third section.

Mr. Garfield explained that he did not say he was in favor of complete disfranchisement, but that it was more just than a temporary disfranchisement. He commented upon his colleague's (Mr. Finck's) appeal to the people of the South to rally against the Union party.

Mr. Finck corrected his colleague. He had only called the people of the South to rally around the policy of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Garfield would leave the House to judge how much there was between the two things. He (Mr. Garfield) called upon the people of the North to stand together with all their manhood, and resist the revolutionary schemes of the South and their coadjutors in Congress and in the North.

Mr. Finck declared that there was but one disunion party in the country, and his colleague (Mr. Garfield) belonged to it.

Mr. Thayer next addressed the House. With one exception, he was prepared, after due deliberation, to give his unqualified assent and approval to the proposed amendment. That exception was the third section. He argued on the sentiment enunciated by the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Garfield.

A recess was had all evening for action on the Tax Bill exclusively.

There was a full attendance at 7:30, when the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the Tax Bill.

The first section, imposing a tax of 5c per pound on tobacco, was read, excepting cowlys, and the question being on Mr. Lynch's amendment, excepting six hundred pounds in the hands of the producer from taxation, it was rejected.

Mr. Upson moved to reduce the tax to three cents.

Mr. Stevens approved the amendment and favored a tax of eight cents. Were it not for Constitutional prohibition, he would be in favor of an export tax of ten cents.

Mr. Harper moved an amendment by reducing the tax to two per cent.

Mr. Morrill opposed the amendments.

Mr. Hooper's amendment was lost.

Mr. Morrill favored a reduction to three per cent.

Mr. Upson's amendment was rejected. So the tax on raw cotton remains at five per cent.

Adjourned.

Adams Express Robbers all Arrested and the Money Recovered.

NEW YORK, May 8.—All the parties implicated in the Adams Express robbery, in January last, have been arrested, and all of the half million dollars stolen, about forty thousand dollars, has been recovered. The originator of the robbery, John Grady, a brakesman on the New Haven train, was recently arrested at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Martin Collins, the engineer of the robbery, was arrested in Brooklyn last saturday. Gilbert Milligan, who had charge of the train as snuk-thief, was arrested in this city last Friday night. James Wells, a brother-in-law of Martin Allen, was also arrested in this city on the same night. They were taken to Bridgeport and committed. The proof against them is conclusive. It is said that the police of this city have recovered over three hundred thousand dollars of the money, and has since been followed up by the agency of Pinkerton's national police.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—General Beauregard and W. Adams have gone to Europe to negotiate for the Jackson Railroad bonds. President Johnson has modified their Confederate paroles to go and return.

A tornado, accompanied by hail, passed over Louisiana and Arkansas, destroying the crops. The cotton seed is being re-planted, it having proved to be all bad, and the planters are in dispair.

An Iron Clad Failure.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Letters from Aspinwall state that the iron clad vessel built in America for the Tycoon is a failure. The Japanese engineer who purchased her committed suicide.

Wendell Phillips Speech

NEW YORK, May 8.—The following are the more noticeable points in the speech of Wendell Phillips at the anti-slavery anniversary meeting to-day. He read a resolution setting forth that but the scene of the late war was changed; that it was transferred from Lee in arms, to chicanery from Richmond to the White House. He believed in universal enfranchisement and universal amnesty, although he was not opposed to punishing rebels. Disfranchisement, which Congress is now discussing, but binds men more together, and by the taudriest of all ties, a common misfortune. Why disfranchise them? We can overcome Jeff. Davis and a thousand like him, by our great weapon, Justice. He did not quite believe that the south feared negro suffrage. Voting once a year would not frighten them. President Johnson knows that when he took office, comprehending the underlying principles, he betrays the people by his conduct. He knows that if the great Republican party remains as one man until 1868, but one man can be President, and that is General Grant. President Johnson and Wm. H. Seward set themselves against this, and endeavored to break up the dominant party in the hope that some of the fragments might float around them.

Religious Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—In addition to the religious Convention called by Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, which will meet here on the 15th inst., the Presbyterian General Assemblies, both the Old and New School, will convene here on the 17th. Over one thousand delegates are expected to be in attendance, for whose accommodation ample provision has been made. All the railroads in this State, two or three Mississippi packet companies, and several of the main railroad lines to the East, agreed to convey the delegates for half fare.

The sanitary condition of the city was never better.

U. S. District Court in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 8.—The United States District Court, for the Southern District of Georgia, opened to-day, Judge Erskine presiding, and subsequently adjourned until next Thursday, when the constitutionality of the test oath will be argued. Among the leading representatives of the Georgia bar present was ex-Gov. Brown.

Mail Miscarried

ALBANY, May 8.—The southern mail, made up in New York on the 5th, before 3 to Albany last evening, has not reached here, and the telegrams to points east and west have failed to gain any trace of it.

River and Weather at Louisville

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—River falling with six feet water in the canal. River fell during the forenoon. Wind east. Weather cloudy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Truth Stranger than Fiction—Rare Development of Wife.

The facts of a very affecting case of devotion, on the part of a wife, came to our knowledge yesterday, which we will lay before our readers, withholding, from prudential motives, the names of the parties. It seems that some two or three months ago a well dressed and gentlemanly appearing man took board, according at a prominent hotel in this city, and there becoming involved for board, the lady hypothecated her wardrobe to satisfy the bill of his landlord. The man, who had maintained a position as clerk, took to drinking very hard, and of course spent much of his salary to gratify his appetite for liquor.

The other night the husband came and took a room at the same hotel, still drinking very hard, mostly in his room, however, but obtaining liquor when he could. Not benefiting by the effects of the continued drinking without eating brought on delirium, and the landlord placed a man in the room to watch that he did not set fire to himself, or take away from the housekeeper about twelve o'clock on Monday night, and got out into the street, crying murder, calling on God, and threatening to make up to him, he begged to be taken and protected. They took charge of him, and yesterday morning he was conveyed to a hospital. When his wife came to see him, he fell down, with tears in her eyes, and expressing a desire to follow his fortunes, she gave up her situation, which was that of chambermaid at the time—she taking the place of cook—and went to her husband, after the sewing was all done, and followed him to the hospital. This is an instance of devotion rarely found in the walks in this odious age, and this heroic woman deserves the compassion and commendation of all well thinking people, and she will get it.

Court Proceedings.

UNITED STATES COURT.—This court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, Hon. Wilson McCandless on the bench, the list of grand jurors was called and answered, and being present, Col. D. E. McCreery, of Erie, Pa., was appointed to act as foreman, after which the court adjourned to Monday in order to allow the jury to get home before the court convenes, when they will bring his neck to the gallows. His real name, he states, is Winfield Scott Campbell. He is a native of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and has served out terms of service in confinement at Jackson, Michigan, and

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Will meet at the rooms of THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May inst., at three o'clock P. M. The attendance of every member of Committee is earnestly solicited.

FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1866.

THE WAR OF RACES.

The President was afraid to give the right of suffrage to the negroes lest it should beget a war of races; and now we see that war begun and carried on under the stimulus given to the rebellious spirit of the South by the conviction that the President's sympathies are with the Southern whites and against the negro. Does any one believe that negro school-houses and churches would be burned down in Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee, and negroes shot down by the score in the streets of Memphis, if the negroes had votes? The possession of the franchise would be the best possible protection to the black against a war of races; whilst the lack of it has simply served to provoke what the possession would have prevented.

In the Memphis riot the most inhuman outrages were committed on the colored people. Their churches, school houses, and many of their dwellings were burned, and men, women and children were burned alive. To what are we to attribute the outbreak of this fiendish spirit? Do not the men engaged in it feel that because the administration of the national government is practically on their side they may, with perfect safety, hunt down, kill and destroy a race that is politically powerless?

This evil spirit, it must be remembered, is not confined to Memphis. In various parts of Maryland the school houses and churches of the colored people have been burned down; the Memphis riot had its forerunner in Norfolk, Va.; and in Petersburg and Richmond the colored people have been singled out as the victims of Southern fury. In the latter city they have been disturbed at worship in their churches by pistol shots fired through the windows and by every other possible act of annoyance and persecution that could safely be carried on without detection by the military occupying the city; and in Petersburg three attempts were made in one night to burn down as many negro churches.

It may be said that the negroes bring this upon themselves; but the accounts of the Memphis riot do not bear out that idea, and the following from the same copy of the Petersburg *Index*, which contains an account of the three fires above alluded to, disproves it, so far as Virginia is concerned:

"In no part of Virginia or of the South does a better feeling exist between the whites and blacks. With exceptions too trifling for mention, the demeanor of the colored people in Petersburg has been all that could be desired, and the commendation of their general conduct has been unstinted."

PATENT VOTE MACHINES.

The New York *Herald*—good Democratic authority—in alluding to the recent active enforcement of the excise law in that city, says:

"The low groggeries that exist in pestilential districts and help to nurse if not to engender epidemics, will be those most effected by the new law. These places at present furnish a means of livelihood to perhaps twenty thousand of the most shiftless class of our population. It becomes an interesting question, therefore, as to what will become of this number of people when they are thrown out of their usual employment. It should also be taken into consideration by those who are working the present temperance reformation, that these places are the habitual haunts of thousands of intemperate and idle persons who will become houseless if no homeless after these dens are shut up. The Democratic politicians of the city have kept these places alive by fostering them for the votes that can be obtained therefrom. They have been literally patent machines from which votes are turned out to order."

If frank confessions are good for the soul this one should be of immense benefit to the soul of the *Herald*—always provided it has one. That the low grog shops of the vile haunts of New York have been literally patent machines from which Democratic voters in any quantity, have been turned out to order, is a fact well established in the minds of men conversant with the facts; but it is not often that the Democratic prints will, as in this instance, frankly confess it.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The receipts into the United States Treasury for the nine months of the fiscal year ending April 1st, were $410,000,000; and the Controller of the Currency estimates that the receipts for the year ending July 1st, will reach $560,000,000.

The new tax law will probably diminish receipts from several sources for the next year; but there will be new taxes, (such as the tax on cotton,) and the Southern States will probably yield considerable revenue; so that the receipts for the year commencing July 1st, 1866, will not in all probability be less than the total for the current year.

The aggregate being thus large it seems reasonable to hope that there will be sufficient margin to permit a large reduction of the public debt. We have now reached the maximum of that debt; and having extinguished the floating claims that have accumulated since the war closed, the demands upon the Treasury will be confined hereafter to the interest on the public debt and the ordinary expenses of the government. After paying these there must, if due prudence be used by Congress in the appropriations, be a handsome balance left for the reduction of the debt.

ISHAM HENDERSON, the army contractor who is on trial at Nashville, before a court martial, for fraud, is one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Journal*. Himself and his friends are considerably disappointed at the decision of the President, that he must be tried by martial law. He hoped to obtain an acquittal by going before a jury of Rebel proclivities.

LYNCH LAW IN ILLINOIS.—A correspondent writing from Jerseyville, Illinois, gives the details of the killing of five horse thieves by a party of "regulators." The Sheriff of Jersey county tried to stop the bloody work, but failed. The "regulators" say that when they have killed three more of the thieves, their work will be done.

SIXTEEN thousand barrels of flour are lying in the warehouse of one mill at Minneapolis, Minnesota, awaiting the opening of navigation to be shipped east. Nearly three million bushels of wheat are in store at points of debarkation on rail and river awaiting shipment, which does not include the large amounts still held by farmers.

THE Unconditional Union members of the State Committee have called a State Convention of the Union men of Maryland, to be held in Baltimore on the 6th of June, to organize and take such action as will prevent the betrayal of the party and the State into the hands of the enemy by the treachery of the Johnson men.

THE DEAD OF THE WAR.

According to tables compiled at the War Department, the number of enlisted men in the Union army who died during the war were 280,420, of whom 96,089 were killed or died of wounds received in action, and 184,331 died of disease. It will thus be seen that nearly twice as many died of disease as of wounds.

But while this is true, in the aggregate, it is not uniformly so in detail. Pennsylvania, for instance, lost 10,284 by the bullet and 11,090 by disease, the proportion being nearly equal; New York lost 14,445 by the bullet and 17,407 by disease; Ohio, 11,235 killed and died of wounds, and 14,398 by disease; whilst Maine lost 2,871 on the field, and 5,544 by disease. Illinois 8,908 killed or died of wounds, and 19,934 by disease; Michigani stands, 3,927 to 8,499; Wisconsin, 3,818 to 6,986; Iowa, 3,444 to 8,642; Kentucky, 1,884 to 5,245; Missouri, 2,365 to 7,346; Connecticut, 1,962 to 3,309; Rhode Island, 476 to 1,073; and the Colored troops 2,997 to 26,301.

As a general rule the deaths from disease were two to one among the men from the Western States, except Ohio, and from the New England States, except Massachusetts, which stood 6,029 to 7,084; whilst among the men from all the large States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the ratio is nearly even, being the nearest so in Pennsylvania. Is it owing to the fact that the cities furnished so large a proportion of the men in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, that the men from those States were healthier than those from agricultural States?

THE MEMPHIS RIOT.

The Memphis papers to the 3d inst. contain accounts of the first two days of disorder, but add very little to what our telegraphic correspondence has furnished. All agree that the opening of hostilities was a fracas between a white and colored man. This of itself was a matter of little consequence. In any other place an active policeman or two could have led both the combatants to the lock-up. In Memphis the case was very different. A general melee ensued, in which the fact that the whites were the aggressors is shown by over twenty negroes being killed and wounded, while only one white was killed, and two others being hurt. On the next day (Wednesday) some shots were exchanged between a large number of negroes and an equally numerous assemblage of citizens and police. Of the affair, the *Post*, the only loyal journal in the city, says:

"The excitement ran high, and spread throughout the city. The *Sheriff and Mayor called upon the citizens to arm themselves and put down the negroes.* General Stoneman, however, established a patrol and disarmed the citizens who were crowding to the scene of the disturbance. *Negroes who knew nothing of the riot were, in several cases, in different parts of the city, beaten to death or shot down in cold blood.* The colored people fled the streets. *We saw a large crowd of citizens, at the corner of Jefferson and Main streets, shouting at a passing negro.* Another crowd, near by, got hold of a negro boy of fourteen or fifteen, and nearly, if not quite, beat him to death. It is a wonder that not more whites lost their lives by the wild shooting along the streets.

Henry Dunn, engineer of engine No. 3, is said to have been killed. Policeman Slatterly is said to have been wounded. It is reported that fifteen negroes were killed, and many more bruised and wounded. The following arrests of negroes were made for connection with the disturbance: Jim Posey, Jim Rashey, Joe Brown, Alfred Turner, Andy Mills, Dan Lofton, Peter Johnson, Solomon Pickett, a negro who afterwards died. We regret to hear that some of those arrested were, *after being taken into custody, nearly beaten into a jelly.* We saw one with his head covered with gashes, bruises and blood, discharged from the station house, there being no ground of complaint against him. Let the law be vindicated, and justice be meted out on whomsoever it may fall.

A colored woman, while walking along Main street, near the corner of Main and Exchange, was shot down by a drunken man.

A negro who came in from the country was shot off his horse and the horse stolen.

The body of a colored soldier who was killed the day before, lay during the forenoon on Mulberry street. It was repeatedly spit upon, kicked and cursed by ruffianly boys. This soldier after being killed by a gun shot and several pistol shots, had been cut in the breast several times with a knife.

Two white ladies made affidavit before Gen. Runkle that Sol. Pickett (colored,) who was dragged out of his house and killed, in South Memphis, had just returned from his day's work, and had had no connection whatever with the disturbance. Other affidavits were made before the General, identifying some who had killed as peaceable negroes. He will give the whole affair a thorough investigation.

In the afternoon the rioters set fire to the house, near the end of Causey street, which has been occupied by H. N. Rankin (colored,) for a colored school. Mr. Rankin has had about two hundred pupils in attendance. He himself was struck with a whip at the corner of Union and Second streets. The ruffian attempted to draw his revolver to shoot him, but was prevented by another citizen.

The *Post* editorially remarks:

When the blood of our people shall become cool, they will look with horror on the massacre of unarmed and defenceless negroes. The negroes may have been, and doubtless were, in the commencement guilty of some of the offences charged, but the statements of the *Avalanche* and *Argus*, particularly, were sensational, and in the highest degree exaggerated. We believe they did much to cause the renewal of the contest on yesterday. These newspapers are busy sowing the wind, which, if it bear not the whirlwind will be no fault of theirs. That this riot was premeditated by the negroes, no man with the slightest pretension to common sense believes.

The *Bulletin*, which has been on all sides of all national questions, and is still trying to please rebels and Union man alike, with special reference, however, to the prejudices of the former, attributes the troubles to the abolitionists. It says of the negroes:

Taught that they have been foully wronged, because transferred to American bondage from African barbarism—to a servitude that has humanized, and, of itself, had there never been an Abolitionist or Secessionist, would have given them a still higher position in the scale of humanity—these ignorant creatures, thus taught and duped, are not guiltless. Their woes are recited by diseased philanthropy, till, maddened by supposed wrong and real evils, incident to poverty, ignorance and idleness, they are prepared for outrage and crime.

The *Avalanche*, the ultra rebel organ, gives but meagre details of the riot, but dilates in its editorial columns in a most incendiary manner. It asserts that the troubles have sprung from a conspiracy of the blacks and their sympathizers, and thus suggests the expulsion of all loyal men from the city.

The originators of this scheme of outlawry must not be permitted to remain at large in open defiance of the public peace, and in menace of the lawful authority; but they must be seized, incarcerated, and brought to a proper and constitutional trial. If this is not done, the citizens, under apprehension of the direful result which history tells them will follow, and with which the leading radicals, like the dead Giddings and the live Sumner have often and publicly threatened them, cannot be expected to restrain those impulses of preservation which finally overcome all barriers and precipitate results which have blackened the pages of history and marked the downfall of empires.

It continues:

This thing is not the result of the mere accident of a collision between a white and black boy. We believe it to be the outbreak of a well organized scheme to bring on a collision which culminated before its time, but which having taken place, is thought by an ignorant and brutalized portion of the negro population of Memphis to be a good opportunity to redress fancied injuries to their color and race.

JOHNSON ON APPOINTMENTS.

The outcry made by the "incorruptible host" against the determined stand taken by the Senate in refusing to confirm removals made by the President for opinion's sake, has prompted a search into the records to see how the President himself stood on this question when he was a Senator; and fortunately we can in this, as in most other cases, quote JOHNSON against JOHNSON with most effective force. In a speech delivered in the United States Senate on Dec. 19th, 1860, Senator ANDREW JOHNSON said:

"How has Lincoln been elected, and upon what basis does he stand? A minority President by nearly half a million votes; but had the election taken place upon the plan proposed *in my amendment to the Constitution* by districts, he would have been this day defeated. But it has been done according to the Constitution and according to law. I am for abiding by the Constitution; and in abiding by it, I want to maintain and *retain my place here and put down Mr. Lincoln, and drive back his advances upon Southern institutions, if he designs to make any. Have we not the brake in our hands? Have we not got the power? We have. Let South Carolina and her Senators come; and on the 4th of March next, we shall have a majority of six in this body against him. This successful sectional candidate, who is in a minority of a million or nearly so, on the popular vote, cannot make his Cabinet on the 4th of March next, unless the Senate will permit him.*"

"Am I to be so great a coward as to retreat from duty? I will stand here and meet the encroachments upon the institutions of my country at the threshold; and as a man, as one that loves my country and my constituents, I will stand here and resist all encroachments and advances. Here is the place to stand. Shall I desert the citadel and let the enemy come in and take possession? No. *Can Mr. Lincoln send a foreign minister or even a consul abroad, unless he receives the sanction of the Senate? Can he appoint a postmaster whose salary is over a thousand dollars a year without the consent of the Senate?* Shall we desert our posts, shrink from our responsibilities, and *permit Mr. Lincoln to come with his cohorts, as we consider them, from the North, to carry off everything?* Are we so cowardly that now that we are defeated, not conquered, we shall do this? Yes, we are defeated according to the forms of law and the Constitution; but the real victory is ours—the moral force is with us."

Here we find the President, then acting as Senator, recommending his then (and now) Democratic friends to refuse to confirm President LINCOLN's Cabinet, and, as they had then the majority in the Senate, to put their feet down firmly and refuse to confirm *any* appointment Mr. LINCOLN might make. That he stands on his record he has often since told us; and that being the case he cannot complain if the Senate should now follow the advice he then gave.

The Bank Failure.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank continues to excite general attention. The loss on account of the Government, directly and indirectly, will be larger than was at first estimated, while the prospect for resumption or any hope for the depositors has pretty nearly been abandoned. The concern seems to have been hollow as a bubble, and the money that has been so freely fed it by verdant ones has all been lost. The majority of stock is in the hands of men who are not responsible. The law holds every man for the account of his stock in addition to that stock. The committee who are appointed to examine the assets of Mr. Bayne, of Baltimore, report that out of over $700,000 they cannot today realize two per cent. in cash. It is understood that the firm of Bayne & Co., of Baltimore, have assigned their assets, which are probably not much better than as follows: $80,000 for the benefit of Baltimore creditors, $150,000 for the benefit of the Merchants' National Bank here, and the balance for their general creditors. There appears to be a large amount of money on deposit by the officer in charge of the Indian Trust fund, and also, two disbursing officers of the Postoffice Department. Several Paymasters and Quartermasters have various amounts on deposit, but it seems very difficult to learn the exact amount of the deposits, or the names of the losers. They cannot be known for a few days. Controller Clark has appointed J. C. Kennedy of New York, receiver, and ordered the bank into liquidation. An examination will take place to-morrow of the assets and liabilities. Col. E. Paulding is the Department Paymaster of this district, which consists of the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina. He has had at various times several millions of dollars on hand, and has always borne the very best reputation for honor and integrity. His securities are now Bayne and Kiffg, both directors in the bank, and it is probably to their influence that there is due the large deposit placed in this bank. Gen. Spinner, not being satisfied with the way the bank did their business, the first of last January drew on the last of the Government money for the Pay Department, and has since had none deposited there. Col. Paulding had not only not drawn out that money, but having withdrawn money from Southern banks, allowed it to accumulate there, when ten days ago, at the request of another bank officer, he transferred $75,000 more to this bank. Last week, and but a very few days before the suspension, he was notified by the cashier that the bank was in trouble and wanted help. He was then induced to draw out $200,000 more from another National bank, and deposit it there. None of these operations were known to Paymaster General Brice, and the latter ones are in direct violation of a clear order of the War Department, forbidding the transfer of money from one bank to another without orders. It should be remembered that no bank in the world has any security for depositors, and the National Bank act only provides for security, to a certain extent, of such Government money as is placed there by the orders of the United States Treasurer; and so long as it is subject to his orders, there is no law to warrant any officer of any Department, either interior or postal, to make deposits there. This is the first time the National Bank act has been found to be defective, and the proper remedies will soon probably be applied. Colonel Paulding, personally, it appears, had but $550,000 on deposit, but the various officers who were subordinates of his, and whose funds he placed there, had considerable, and it may reach the figures named on Saturday, $700,000. In any event it will be but little short of that. The Paymaster General has ordered a Board of Inquiry into Colonel Paulding's accounts, who will commence the investigation on Tuesday.—*Wash. cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—The New Odd FELLOWS' HALL, in Temperanceville, will be DEDICATED with appropriate ceremonies, on SATURDAY NEXT, May 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M., under the auspices of ST. CLAIR LODGE, No. 362. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to members of the order generally to participate on the occasion.

By the Committee. JOHN BRYANT, Pres't.

myS:4td

LECTURE.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE. by PROF. O. S. FOWLER, OF NEW YORK, AT MASONIC HALL, FRIDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS, May 11th and 14th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

Professional consultations and advice as to health, business, marriage, &c., daily, from 9 to 7, at the Monongahela House. Call at once on this German Phrenologist. myS,5td

PIC-NICS, PARTIES, &c.

PIC-NIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

THE JONES' FERRY COMPANY is prepared to carry Pic-nic and Pleasure Parties to any point on the Ohio river within the limits of Allegheny County. Apply at the Wharf Boat, foot of Penn street, to ap30:2wd DAVID ROBINSON, Supt.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and room; also a Physician could be accommodated with room suitable for office, board and bed room. Direct, BOX 561, with proper name. my5:1w

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Unfurnished Rooms can be had with Board, by a gentleman and wife, in Allegheny, on the line of the Passenger Railway. Inquire of M. F., this office. References exchanged mh28:tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us as partner and General Manager of the Foundry and Machine business, in which we are now engaged, Mr. JAMES NELSON, formerly of the well-known firm of J. Nelson & Co., and Stackhouse & Nelson, of this city. HUGH M. BOLE.

HUNTER ORR.

PITTSBURGH April 1st, 1866.—ap10:1md

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate

THE PITTSBURGH GAS SAVINGS COMPANY,"

Approved the 12th day of April, A. D., 1866, will open Books and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company at the office of the CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh,

ON THE 21ST DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
JAMES O'CONNOR.
JNO. W. CHALFANT.
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.
W. K. NIMICK.
THOMAS SMITH.
} Commissioners.

ap21:1md

NOTICE—The undersigned, Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the

ENTERPRIZE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,"

Approved the 27th day of March, A. D., 1866, will open Books and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, on the

19th Day of May, A. D., 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penna.

JAMES O'CONNOR.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
WILLIAM BAGALEY.
C. W. RICKETSON.
JAMES HERDMAN.
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.
} Commissioners

ap19:1md

NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Viewers, appointed to view and assess damages for the opening of DAVIS ALLEY, in the Second Ward, Allegheny, from Webster Street to Pasture Lane, will meet on the premises, on FRIDAY, MAY 11th, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., to fulfill the duties of their appointment.

JOSEPH FLEMING.
ARTHUR HOBSON.
THOMAS HALL.

ap25:2wd

NOTICE.—The holders of Coupon Bonds issued by the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, School Board, for the payment of bounties to volunteers, are hereby notified that they will be redeemed on presentation to the Treasurer, R. H. HENDRIE, Esq., at the Second National Bank of Allegheny. Interest will not be paid on them after May 4th, 1866. R. H. FRANCIS,

Pres ident of the Board.

TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, March 23th, 1866.

THE NOTE OF THE CRAWFORD COUNTY BANK, Meadville; OIL CITY BANK, Oil City; VENANGO BANK, Franklin, and PETROLEUM BANK, Titusville, will not hereafter be redeemed by this Bank.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

mh23:1f

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA., May 8th, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 14th inst. Government tax paid by the Bank.

my9:3td J. N. DAVIDSON, Treas'r.

PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, held May 7th, 1866, a dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

Was declared out of the profits of the six months, payable on and after the 17th inst.

my9:3td J. N. DAVIDSON, Treas'r.

PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

Free of Government Tax, payable on demand.

my8:1wd F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK PITTSBURGH, (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company,)

PITTSBURGH, May 7th, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of Government tax.

my8:3td JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

my2:2td&w WM. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representative, on or after the 10th inst.

my2:10d&2tuF. J. MAGOFFIN, Cash.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, TUESDAY, May 1st, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 7th instant. CH. RICKS, Cashier.

my1:2w)

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY CENTS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of expired risks of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 10th inst. WM. P. HERBERT,

ap2:2wd Secretary.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith. The United States tax will be paid by the Bank.

ma2:10d H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, May 1st, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application to this office, will be received thereat, until 10 o'clock A.M., on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the MARINE HOSPITAL, near this city, with the articles of PROVISION, MEDICINES, &c., estimated in said forms. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserve the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly, as they may be actually required. If the said articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in the cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserve the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, Surveyor and Agent Marine Hospital.

mp2:2awdtd

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE, that until the 10TH OF MAY, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned committee, at Noblestown, for the purpose of REBUILDING ROBINSON'S M. E. CHURCH, situate one mile south of Noblestown, Allegheny county, near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, out of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of Government tax.

mp5:3td JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

my2:2td Hw. WM. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representative, on or after the 10th inst.

my2:10d&2tuF. J. MAGOFFIN, Cash.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, TUESDAY, May 1st, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 7th instant. CH. RICKS, Cashier.

(my1:2w)

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY CENTS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of expired risks of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 10th inst. WM. P. HERBERT,

ap2:2wd Secretary.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith. The United States tax will be paid by the Bank.

ma2:10d H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—The New Odd FELLOWS' HALL, in Temperanceville, will be DEDICATED with appropriate ceremonies, on SATURDAY NEXT, May 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M., under the auspices of ST. CLAIR LODGE, No. 362. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to members of the order generally to participate on the occasion.

By the Committee. JOHN BRYANT, Pres't.

myS:4td

LECTURE.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE. by PROF. O. S. FOWLER, OF NEW YORK, AT MASONIC HALL, FRIDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS, May 11th and 14th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

Professional consultations and advice as to health, business, marriage, &c., daily, from 9 to 7, at the Monongahela House. Call at once on this German Phrenologist. myS,5td

PIC-NICS, PARTIES, &c.

PIC-NIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

THE JONES' FERRY COMPANY is prepared to carry Pic-nic and Pleasure Parties to any point on the Ohio river within the limits of Allegheny County. Apply at the Wharf Boat, foot of Penn street, to ap30:2wd DAVID ROBINSON, Supt.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and room; also a Physician could be accommodated with room suitable for office, board and bed room. Direct, BOX 561, with proper name. my5:1w

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Unfurnished Rooms can be had with Board, by a gentleman and wife, in Allegheny, on the line of the Passenger Railway. Inquiring of M. F., this office. References exchanged mh28:tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us as partner and General Manager of the Foundry and Machine business, in which we are now engaged, Mr. JAMES NELSON, formerly of the well-known firm of J. Nelson & Co., and Stackhouse & Nelson, of this city. HUGH M. BOLE.

HUNTER ORR.

PITTSBURGH April 1st, 1866.—ap10:1md

WANTED.

WANTED—German and American SOLICITORS for FIRST-CLASS LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. SMITH & KING, Agents, 23 Fifth street. my7:tf

WANTED—A Furnished Room, for a SINGLE GENTLEMAN, within five minutes walk of the Post Office. Address "ROOM," OPERA HOUSE. my7:tf

WANTED—AGENTS—MALE and FEMALE.—In every county and township, to sell our new Picture "HOME AGAIN." Agents are making from $5.00 to $15.00 per day. Also a few Agents to canvass for "GRANT AND HIS CAMP," and "SHERMAN AND HIS CAMP." Apply to, or address, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., myl-WT&S 75 Third street.

WANTED—Good Agents to Sell SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, (the latest just out,) CHILD'S PRAYER, FIRST LESSON, (match pictures,) and THE AMERICAN INVENTORS. These are all new Books and Engravings. Good agents can do better with them than with any other offered to the public. For full particulars, apply to or address ASHER ELLIS, 75 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh8:1yd&w:MTW

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR! —We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free.* Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. de8:eodm&wF

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A pleasant Country Residence, at EDGEWOOD STATION, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg; 12 acres of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing 11 rooms, and cellar underneath. Will sell the house with three or five acres, or the whole, to suit purchaser. For further information, call on G. H. TOWER, 764 Fourth street, or on the premises. J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—About FORTY BUILDING LOTS, in plan laid out by Mr. McKain and myself on Wood's Run, close to railroads. Terms: Small amount down; balance on easy payments annually. Also, improved Dwelling, with choice shrubbery and fruit. Title perfect. Enquire at the Tool Works, No. 36, Ohio street, Allegheny, or of JAMES McKAIN, on the premises. R. H. LECKY. myl-2md.

FOR SALE—FLOUR AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, of over ten years standing, in a good location in the city. A fine opportunity is offered to any person wishing to engage in the Produce Business. All communications strictly confidential. Address P. O. 788, Pittsburgh. mh22:tf

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$2,000 ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ap26:tf

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres of Land, situated near the new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 166 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. J. S. KING. no7:tf

FOR SALE.

LARGE LOT.

The First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Pittsburgh, (Dr. DOUGLAS, Pastor,) offer for sale their property located on the corner of Plum and Cherry alleys, and a lot 20 feet from Liberty street. The lot is 120 feet by 145 feet, on which are the Church Building, and a Tenant House of 4 rooms. Inquiries may be made of, or communications addressed to THOS. SMITH, at the Fourth National Bank, or to R. C. MILLER, 135 Third street. my2:3awtf

WOOD STREET LOT FOR SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Trustee to make sale in partition, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, May 31st, 1866,

At 5 o'clock, P. M., that vacant LOT OF GROUND situate on the East side of Wood street, adjoining the St. Charles Hotel, commencing at the distance of eighty-five feet southwardly from Third street, and having a front of nineteen feet on Wood street, and extending back sixty feet; late the property of Lafayette Winchiddle, deceased.

For further particulars apply to

THOS. EWING, Trustee, No. 158 Fourth street.

Or to A. M. BROWN, Attorney, No. 116 Fifth street.

my9:1aw4t&w2t&ed1t

FOR SALE,

A CHOICE RURAL RESIDENCE.

The substantial frame Cottage Mansion on South avenue, near School street, in Allegheny city, with chamber, parlor, dining room, library and a spacious hall on first floor; three light and well ventilated attic chambers, and kitchen and bath room in back building. The view from the front is extensive and beautiful, commanding the three rivers and the city. The grounds are tastefully laid out, the neighboring houses being of like general style and character, and all having spacious grounds, handsomely ornamented with shrubbery, shrubbery and flowers.

The horse railway in the rear of the property makes the communication with the business centre easy, thus combining the advantages of a city with the comforts of a country home.

The lot is about 250 feet deep, extending to Rebecca street, is well cultivated, and contains some superior fruit. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate, ap23:tf 57 Fourth street, (Burke's Building).

GREAT SALE

OF

DELAWARE LANDS.

The largest, most desirable and valuable REAL ESTATE, in FARMS, BUILDING LOTS, &c., ever offered for sale at one time in the State of Delaware.

The subscriber, wishing to change some investments by selling Real Estate, will therefore offer and sell at Public Auction, in the town of SMYRNA, State of Delaware, at FOX WELL'S HOTEL, on

Thursday, the 14th day of June next,

To commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M., a part of his Real Estate, which, of its kind, is not surpassed by any in this country, as follows: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, are Farms handsomely fitted up and improved, containing each from 200 to 500 acres. All have Peach and Apple Orchards, and are within 2 to 4 miles of the town, near the Steamboat landing and Delaware Railroad, and the Smyrna Creek (good navigable water) fronts several of the farms. No. 1, a farm of Marsh land, 200 acres. The Brick Kilns, Sheds and Office, with two acre lot at Smyrna landing. Nos. 9 and 16, two large Granaries, capable of storing 15 to 20,000 bushels of grain, at Smyrna Landing, with an acre lot to each. No. 11, a Water Lot, known as the "ship Yard," at Smyrna Landing.

Persons are requested to examine the property before the sale. Plots of same may be seen prior to and at the sale. The good to each parcel.

The terms will be, one-third cash and the residue a credit of annual equal instalments, extending to five years. Detail of the terms will be announced at the sale. Handbills can be procured by applying to the subscriber, which gives a full description of all the property, and the subscriber would refer to the Delaware papers also for full accounts.

my9:2awd3w W&S GEO. W. CUMMINS.

FOR RENT.

TO LET,

ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LODGING.

Enquire at 52 FOURTH STREET, below Market. myS:1wd

FOR RENT—A Frame House with seven rooms, situate 5½ miles from the city, on the old Washington road; a good garden, excellent water at the door. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. myS-tf

FOR RENT—The Lot on the corner of Butler and Allegheny streets, Ninth Ward, together with the old Brick Depot Building thereon. The lot has 141 feet front by 100 feet deep to an alley. Will lease it for five or ten years. Apply to W. S. BURLINGTON, at No. 317 Fifth street, second floor. mh3:tf

TO-LET.—THE THREE STORY DWELLING HOUSE, near the Bridge, Federal street, now occupied by Mrs. O'Hara Robinson, containing seven bed chambers, large parlors, dining room, kitchen, wash and

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	1 L. a week	2 L. a week	1 L. a week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 25			
Five times	2 60			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 40			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 00
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Nine months	30 00	20 00	15 00	10 00
A year	36 00	24 00	18 00	12 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 50	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	36 00	25 00	18 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

THE FREEDMAN.—The colored Episcopalians of Charleston, S. C., have organized two churches in that city, and have the authority of the Bishop of the Diocese for using two fine church edifices. The names of the churches are St. Mark's and Calvary. They sent a petition to the Episcopal Convention of that State, which was received with cordial spirit and cheerfully granted.

William Craft, famous as a fugitive slave in Theodore Parker's days, is laboring wisely and successfully in Africa, both commercially and philanthropically. He has established lawful commerce and a large school at Whydah.

Mr. Hardee, formerly a slave belonging to ex-Gen. Hardee, of the rebel army, has a large grocery store, three large warehouses, and two wharves, at Savannah, Ga. He is also the agent of a company of colored men, who have purchased and will run a steamboat from Charleston to Florida, touching at different points along the coast. Who says "negroes can't do anything?"

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times* says that thousands of negro children are now educated in that State by their present employers, who were slaveholders.

The New Orleans *Bee* says that, "as to the present disposition of freedmen to live up to their contracts, by reasonable good faith and persistency, information from the interior of the State, and from some other States, is of a highly gratifying character."

MR. S. P. ELY living in Marquette, Mich., dissents from the assertion of Mr. Noble that "nitro-glycerine" will not explode, under a temperature of less than three hundred and twenty degrees. After remarking that he had prepared some of this chemical for blasting, he adds: "The first I knew I had a tremendous explosion in my office. There was not enough of it to take the roof off, but the contents of the bottle were scattered over every square foot of wall and ceiling. I made a second trial with similar success, except the explosion took place out of doors. The practical difficulty in the use of the compound seems to be that it can only be prepared at a very low temperature, and instantly and violently decomposes with any increase of temperature.

BANCROFT'S ORATION is now being printed at the Government printing office, an edition of thirty thousand copies having been ordered by Congress. The frontispiece for the work has been engraved on steel, at the currency bureau, and is now being printed by the new method in use at the Treasury. It consists of a life-like portrait of President Lincoln, in an oval medallion, supported by wreaths, shields, and stars, and surrounded by a large oval of fine geometric ruling. The whole is enclosed by an arabesque border, of elegant design and exquisite workmanship, supported by mourning angles at the base, and surmounted by the American eagle, the intervening space being filled with winged caryatides and graceful scrollwork. The work will be ready for delivery in ten days.

THE editor of the *True Kentuckian*, published at Paris, in the "Bourbon nation," in his paper of the 19th inst., holds forth as follows:

FOUR TIMES TO OUR NOSE.—Wm. R. Logan escorted his fourth bride, Miss Todd, past our office. Our young friend D. P. Rowland, formerly of Richmond, Ky., now of St. Louis, son-in-law of W. H. Shackelford, also passed with his second wife, Miss Emma E. Aderton, of St. Louis. And Dr. Eades, a widower of Riddell's Mills, has gone and got spliced to Mrs. M. Lair Shawhan, widow of Daniel Shawhan. Strange, Mr. Editor, says our little devil, some people marry so often and yet can't marry at all.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Union Republican voters of Allegheny County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections, in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on SATURDAY, MAY 26TH, and elect two delegates from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on TUESDAY, MAY 29TH, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The Republican voters of that portion of Allegheny county lying in the 24th Congressional District, will, at the same time and places, elect two delegates from each election district, to meet in Convention, at City Hall, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, MAY 29TH, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in said district.

The primary elections in the townships will be held between the hours of four and six o'clock, and in the cities and boroughs between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M. In the cities and boroughs the elections shall be by ballot, and in the townships by marking or by ballot.

By order of the Committee.

W. J. GILMORE, Chairman.
WM. ANDERSON, E. W. THOMAS, } Secretaries.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT.

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD

Having placed himself at the disposal of his friends, in response to their call made on him, His name is now presented by them as a candidate for nomination for Congress for the 22d District, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention.

ap7:tc

CONGRESS

GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY

IS A CANDIDATE IN THE 22D DISTRICT.
ap19:1md

CONGRESS.—The friends of

HON. JOHN P. PENNEY

Will present his name to the Convention of the Union party for nomination as a candidate for Congress in the 22d District. mh14:6wd

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL B. CLULEY,

Subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh22:tdeSwF

FOR SHERIFF,

CHARLES BARNES,

Late Colonel Sixth Reg. Pa. Heavy Artillery and Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., subject to the action of the Union Convention. mh22:3d&wF

FOR SHERIFF,

JOSEPH ROSS,

Of the First Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh9:tc

FOR SHERIFF.

GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG,

Late Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. mh21:tc

FOR SHERIFF.

COL. JAMES M'K. SNODGRASS,

Of McKeesport, (late of the 9th Pa. Reserves,) will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Convention. mh29:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.

REV. F. A. HUTCHINSON,

Of North Fayette Township, at the urgent solicitation of many of his friends, has consented to be a candidate for Assembly before the Republican County Convention. my4:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY,

DAVID SHAFER,

Of Upper St. Clair Township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my9:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.

COL. D. L. SMITH,

Of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Union Republican Convention. my4:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOHN A. DANKS,

Of Etna, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. my4:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY,

JOSIAH W. ELLS,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap2:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

Will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Republican Union Convention. ap2:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL CHADWICK,

Of Collins Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap2:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY,

MAJ. GEN. J. B. KIDDOO,

Formerly of the 63d and 137th Pa. Vols., and 6th and 22d U. S. colored troops, and wounded severely in front of Richmond, will be a candidate for Assembly before the Republican County Convention. ap2:tc

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THE FRIENDS OF

HON. GEORGE WILSON,

Of Pitt Township, will present his name as a candidate for Assembly, before the next Union Republican County Convention. ap25:tc PITT TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

SAMUEL NEELY, SR.,

Of Manchester, (formerly of Sewickley township,) will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap24:tc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE HAMILTON,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap6:tc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES PUGH,

Of Manchester, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. mh22:d&wtc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

CTATAIN E. M. JOHNSTON,

Of Lawrenceville, (late of 155th P. V., who lost his arm at the battle of the Wilderness, Va.,) will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my7:tc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

ALEXANDER HILANDS

Will be a candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my1:tc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

JOHN M. LARIMER,

Of Chartiers township, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Conventions. my1:tc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,

EB. WILLIAMS, JR.,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap30:tc

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,

HORACE S. SNOWDEN,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap7:tc

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

JOHN Q. BROWN,

Of Hampton Township, late Private Co. H, 102d Reg't Penn'a Volunteers. ap9:tc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Late of 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers and 5th Pennsylvania Artillery. Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. mh31:tc

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,

DR. WILLIAM J. GILMORE,

Of Upper St. Clair Township. mh22-d&wtcF

FOR REGISTER,

DAVID CORNELIUS,

Of Allegheny City, (late Capt. 212th Pa. Vols.,) subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. my5:tc

FOR REGISTER,

JOHN SMALL,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap25:tc

FOR REGISTER,

JOSEPH H. GRAY,

Of Plum Township, (late of Co. E, 105th Pa. Reg., wounded and disabled at the battle of Fair Oaks,) subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ap19:tc

FOR REGISTER,

R. D. HUMES,

Of Tarentum Borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap9:tc

FOR RECORDER.

HENRY SNIVELY,

Of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention. ap26:tc

FOR RECORDER.

ABDIEL M'CLURE,

Of Mifflin Township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Conventions. ap4:tc

FOR RECORDER.

J. B. COPELAND,

Of Elizabeth Township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the next Union Republican County Convention. ap11:tc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S PILLS—Are you Sick,

feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. If not attended to, creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse the foul blood. Many humors, even of the most malignant character, are thus driven from the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its magical functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the disordered feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous disturbances of the same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will fail to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsy, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fever, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*

This remedy has never failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce cinchonism or ringing in the head whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK'SSON & CO., and by all Druggists. mh16:2md&wF

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH

CANDOLENIAN MAIR TONIC,

THE DREAD OF GRAY HAIR UNDER THE AGE OF TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.—What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling off, and restore it to its original color, and it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up, according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenians Hair Toute* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has used it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, and in every country where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *prima donna* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of Indian herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale, by SELLERS & KAY, R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

Principal Depot for the United States and Canadas, JAMES PALMER & CO., No. 429 Market street, de16:3mcod&wtf Philadelphia.

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER, Also, Importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my28:1yd&wT

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS.

HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS.

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other Handsaws.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Shear Cast-Steel. Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SMITHFIELD STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:tf

WM. BARNHILL & CO.

Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture Boilers of every description in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, TANKS, SMOKE PIPES, IRON SCREENS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, IRON SUGAR PANS; and all kinds of repairing of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de6:tf

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MUIR & WILLIAMS,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, IRON SAWS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, or feeding Steam Boilers. my4

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,

Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, IRON SHUTTERS, &c., No. 84 SECOND and 85 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy castings suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done on short notice. my4:1yd

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,

OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman, having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular practice, made of little or no success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Being, on receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

Address Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh11:tyd&wT

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet

of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., P. O. Box 8, Boston Post Office. my26:1yd&w

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER;

AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap7:tdy

SEWING MACHINES.

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

For Families and Manufacturers.

After twelve years trial, it has been demonstrated that the LOCK STITCH is the only stitch suitable for every variety of Sewing.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

THE WHEELER & WILSON SALESROOM,

No. 27 Fifth Street.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

ap11

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna State Fair.

First premium for best Machine work at New Yor State Fair.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Oh State Fair.

First premium for best manufacturing Machine Ohio State Fair.

First premium for best Manufacturing Machine Wisconsin State Fair.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Lawrence County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Beaver County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Bucks County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.

First Premium for best Machine for all purposes, at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First premium for best Manufacturing Machine, Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine work at Alleghen County Fair, Pa. 1

And wherever exhibited.

A. F. CHATONEY,

GENERAL AGENT,

ap27:eod8wz No. 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SHAW & CLARK'S

IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINES.

40 Machines

SOLD IN TWO DAYS,

Are manufactured without any complicated machinery, and therefore are not liable to out of repair, and are perfectly adapted for every description of Family Sewing and Tailoring. We do not class our Machines with cheap machines, as we have taken of Patentee prices.

They HEM, FELL, STITCH, BIND, EMBROIDER, QUILT, Ligeneed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Bachelder.

All of our Machines are warranted five years.

AGENTS WANTED. E. H. LONG, Agent, 112 Grant street, near Fifth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

no9:3mcod

$25 BARTLETT $25

SEWING MACHINE.

Licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Singer & Baker, and Singer Co.'s, and the only Cheap Machine in the United States, having the right to use the Wheeler & Wilson or four motion Under-Feed.

We want Agents to sell them. Will pay $50 or $200 per month, or allow large Commissions. Will send Machines, to be paid for when sold. For Circulars, terms, &c., enclose stamp, and address

PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents,

At either of our Offices, Philadelphia, Pa., Toledo, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

Sews with double or single thread.—*Scientific American.* mh23:1md2mwF

DENTISTRY

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's Building, corner of DIAMOND and [illegible] streets, Pittsburgh. Engagements by [illegible] Office hours from [illegible] to [illegible] Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MANAGERESS.....Mrs. ETTIE HENDERSON.

MEYERBEER'S GRAND OPERA OF

LES HUGUENOTS.

Positively last night but three.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9th, only night of

Les Huguenots.

Margarette De Valois.....Mlle Elvira Naddi.
Valentine.....Mad. Johannsen.
Page.....Mlle Sophie Danbo.
Raoul.....Franz Himmer.
Marcel.....Jos. Hermann.
St. Bris.....Jos. Weinlich.
Nevers.....Wilh. Formes.
Tavannes.....Joh. Armand.
Losse.....Chas. Vierecke.
Bois Rose.....Chas. Weissberger.

THURSDAY, STRADELLA.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE —One Dollar to all parts of the house.

OPERA HOUSE.

MANAGER.....W. H. LEAK.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION—UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9th.

LOUISA SYLVESTER,

And the new Gorgeous Spectacle, the

SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF SATAN.

Tartarina, with songs, hornpipe, banjo solos, Irish dances, &c., &c.....Miss LOTTA.

The most magnificent Scenery ever produced. The

SILVER LAKE AND SHOWER OF GOLD.

New Scenery, Costumes and Mechanical Effects.

During the piece the "Gotta Polka," composed and respectfully dedicated to Miss LOTTA, by J. E. Horiel.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF LOUISA SYLVESTER.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

First night of the inimitable

YANKEE LOCKE,

Who will appear as JEDEDIAH HOMERRED and JONATHAN PLOWBOY.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the laughable Yankee Comedy, entitled the

Green Mountain Boy.

Jedediah Hombred.....Yankee Locke.
Overture.....Orchestra.

To coincide with the famous Comedy of

The Forest Rose.

Jonathan Plowboy.....Yankee Locke.

THAYER, NOYES & CO.'S

GRAND COMBINATION

CIRCUS.

THE GREAT MASTODON OF 1866,

Embodying the enormous cavalcade of

100 *MEN AND* 150 *HORSES,*

Together with a grand comprehensive troupe of

Performing Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, Animals, Dogs, Ponies, &c.,

Collected from the four quarters of the globe, will exhibit at the

RED LION LOT, PITTSBURGH,

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

MAY 7TH, 8TH, 9TH, 10TH, 11TH AND 12TH.

Admission.....50 cents
Children under 12 years.....25 cents

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m. Commence half an hour after opening. Seats for everybody. No standing room.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The entire performances of the Great Circus, from the introductory pageant to the final of the Male Extravaganza, will be produced with a degree of artistic finish and in a style of magnificence unparalleled in any age or clime. The varied acts will embrace an originality of conception and completeness of execution sufficient to establish the great and glorious superiority of the Mammoth Combination. The entertainments will be essentially different in style and effect from the ordinary arenic amusements, and they will be given by a grand troupe of European and American artizans, the most distinguished in the world, who are singularly gifted with rare talents and matchless grace. The capacity for attractive features is vastly super-eminent, and greater than ever before attained in this country; and they will be presented with the vivid splendors of decorated apparel and ornamated paraphernalia, extravagantly magnificent, aided by the important characteristics of superb music and brilliant effects. The classic scenes will afford instruction with amusement, and entirely fresh in style, and incomparable in purity and excellence.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

Family parties of ladies and children visiting the Circus will have prompt attention shown them by polite ushers, especially selected to promote the comfort of families who are unable to attend the exhibition without an escort. my1:3d&wtap28

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

25,000 DOLLARS.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,

AND BALMORALS

TO BE SOLD THIS MONTH

At Lower Prices than they can be bought in this city,

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Call early and procure bargains, at the old Stand of

J. H. & W. C. BORLAND,

my5 No. 98 Market street, 2d door from 5th st.

LADIES', GENTS'

AND

CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,

BALMORALS,

Slippers, &c.,

AT

McCLELLAND'S

AUCTION EMPORIUM

Nos. 55 and 57

Fifth Street,

PRIVATE SALES DAY AND EVENING. ap24

NEW GOODS.

A SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Ladies', Gent's, Misses', and Childrens'

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

JUST OPENED AT

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S,

61 Market Street.

ap13

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES ROBB,

No. 89 Market Street, near 5th

Second large purchase of BOOTS AND SHOES this Spring. We keep on hand a full assortment of every variety of Boots and Shoes, selected with the utmost care for this market. We invite special attention to our stock, as we believe it to be the best in the city, which we will sell at the lowest prices. Please call at No. 89 Market street. Having had over thirty years experience in the business, you cannot fail to be suited. Remember the place, No. 89 Market street. (ap16) JAMES ROBB.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. W. CARNAHAN & CO,

No. 88 Market Street,

Have now on hand an extensive assortment of LADIES', MISSES', BOY'S and CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals,

&c., &c., &c.,

Which they can and do sell as cheap as any other house in the city.

Call and examine, at No. 88 Market street. ap21

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

EVERYBODY GOING

TO 92 FEDERAL STREET

TO GET

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

Lowest Prices.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

At McCLINTOCK'S

my1 92 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 24 St. Clair Street.

A large and well selected stock of LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDRENS' GAITERS, BALMORALS, etc., which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES. (ap26:6mcod) JOHN S NODGRASS.

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL

DRAUGHTING OFFICE

And Patent Agency

No. 12 St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge

H. P. GROESBECK Civil Engineer

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL FARM of 36 acres, situate in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., 8½ miles from the city, on the Brownsville road. On the premises are a large two-story Frame House, with ten rooms, double parlor, wide hall running through the house; water in the house; a Bank Barn, 40 by 60 feet, and other out-buildings; a garden of excellent soil, containing one-half acre, planted with all kinds of dwarf fruit and vines; fruit of every kind; about 700 or 800 trees of best quality of grafted fruit. The soil of the whole farm is good. The very best of fencing; a beautiful lawn in front, planted with shrubbery and trees. For a country residence, it is not surpassed, and for a profitable investment, there is no question.

Also, the best Farm in Elizabeth township, containing about 96 acres, lying on the Monongahela river, immediately below Lock No. 2, on which is erected a large two-story Brick Dwelling House, one log and one Frame Bank Barn, corn-crib, wagon shed, brick spring house, granary, work shop, &c. About 30 acres of the above is first quality river bottom; the balance being limestone land, and underlaid with coal, and about 30 acres of limestone. There are two orchards of apple trees, in good bearing condition; peach, pear, plum trees and grape vines, &c. The land is well adapted for grazing purposes, being a short distance from the thriving borough of Elizabeth, creating a market at home for all the products. This property will be sold cheap and on good terms.

Also, a Farm of 117 acres, situate in Fallowfield township, Washington county, Pa., about 2 miles from the town of Beatieysville. The improvements are, first, a two-story frame house with five rooms; second, a two-and-a-half story hewed log house; third, a No. 1 new barn, 60 by 40 feet; a good spring house, with large orchards of different fruit, apple, peach, pear, plum, quinces, cherry, &c., 30 acres cleared; the remainder in good timber. The land is level and of the very best quality, and will be sold at a reduced price.

Also, a Farm of about 120 acres, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland Co., Pa. The improvements are a hewed log house, with kitchen attached, a log barn and a good apple orchard, peaches and cherries; about 80 acres cleared, the remainder in the very best white oak timber. The land is good. The location is healthy. This property I will sell very cheap. Possession immediately.

Also, at gold prices, a Farm of about 153 acres in Fallowfield township, Washington Co., Pa., about one mile west of Long's No. 10 on the Monongahela river. The improvements are a two story log and frame house, a frame barn, wagon shed and other out-buildings; fencing generally good; a large orchard of apples and other fruit trees; 110 acres of land of the best quality, and a vein of the best limestone; convenient to churches, school, mills, &c. This property I am authorized to sell very cheap.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situate in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib with loft, base ment and a two-story stone spring house; about 50 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. There is a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn, 72 feet by 40; a never failing water; a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or can be sold separately.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 300 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are a large two story Log House, one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all good. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 9 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN PITT TOWNSHIP

AT FROM $60 TO $600.

Enquire of

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

98 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

my2

A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOME

FOR SALE, situate 2½ miles from the city, and within ten minutes' walk of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, commanding a beautiful view of the city, river and surrounding country. It comprises about 8 acres of ground, handsomely cultivated and laid out in the most approved style of modern and ornamental gardening, and is stocked with choice grafted fruit trees, small fruits, &c., in full bearing. There is also on it a never-failing spring of water, well adapted for grazing purposes, being a short distance from the thriving borough of Elizabeth, creating a market at home for all the products. This property will be sold cheap and on good terms.

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AT FROM $60 TO $600.

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A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOME

FOR SALE, situate 2½ miles from the city, and within ten minutes' walk of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, commanding a beautiful view of the city, river and surrounding country. It comprises about 8 acres of ground, handsomely cultivated and laid out in the most approved style of modern and ornamental gardening, and is stocked with choice grafted fruit trees, small fruits, &c., in full bearing. There is also on it a never-failing spring of water, well adapted for grazing purposes, being a short distance from the thriving borough of Elizabeth, creating a market at home for all the products. This property will be sold cheap and on good terms.

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY

FOR SALE.—On

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with dispatch for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Brokers' Boards strictly on commission.

Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. C. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866.

—We take the following details, in reference to the failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington, D. C., from the Baltimore *Sun*, of Monday:

The suspension of the Merchants' Nat. bank at Washington appears to have mainly resulted from the failure of the private banking and stock firm of Bayne & Co., of this city, and it is understood the directors of the bank, and it is understood the directors of the bank, and it is understood the directors of our city suffer to the tune of several hundred thousand dollars by the failure of the house in question, but their losses are not serious. The private banking house of Maury & Co., of Washington, was also brought to suspension on Saturday, by involment with the Merchants' National Bank but it is stated in their behalf that there is good reason to believe they will soon be able to resume operations. Bayne & Co. have, it is understood, made an assignment of all their assets to secure their large indebtedness, several hundred thousand dollars, to the Merchants' National Bank, as well as the amounts due others. The liabilities of the Merchants' National Bank will exceed $1,000,000, while its capital was but $200,000, and the available assets are less than $500,000. And yet we see it stated in a Washington paper that one paymaster of the army had on deposit in the bank $300,000—the institution having been designated as a Government depository—the paymaster representing also that recently he had drawn some $200,000 from other depositories to place in this bank, at the instance of officers of other National Banks in Washington, on the hypothesis that it would enable the Merchants' National Bank to overcome some temporary difficulties and thereby secure the other amounts deposited therein. All this is anything but a right indication of how National Banks may regard their pecuniary relation to the government and its funds. It shows how the funds and credit of the Government may be indirectly brought to bolster private interests, fancy stock schemes, and general speculation. While the process of currency inflation went on there was a chance of even this illegitimate thing working out successfully to the parties concerned, but with the check that has come—the cessation of the vast national expenditure that begot the inflation, and the consequent movement in the inevitable direction of contraction—all such chance of success was at once gone. Obviously to the practical mind such a turning point was not the period for the success of new credit projects, large capitalizing schemes on paper, &c., and those that had already been undertaken and had not accomplished successful and well proved development equal to the expectations excited, must feel the effects of such a change also. Here we see the settling of the stock of many companies, mining, oil, &c., projected during the inflation. Even where there may be value to a more or less extent, they must be postponed to a more fitting season.

There was literally but one day of dissolution in financial circles during the greater portion of last week; it was the new loan bill providing for a consolidation of the national debt. Singular to say it has called forth on all sides a degree of approbation that is scarcely met with among the bankers, who are on most occasions disposed to factions and fault finding in respect to everything that is brought forward in Congress respecting matters in which they assume to have a specialinterest. We note this fact with peculiar pleasure, because on a matter of so much importance it is well to have the endorsement of all classes of the community. Its effect upon the outstanding government bonds was noticeable in the improvement in the prices of the various issues, and upon the stock market generally in imparting to it a firmer and more buoyant tone. The Five Forty bonds were especially affected, and as our new bonds will be negotiated at par, the ten-forties must rise to about the same price. And there are indications that this point will be reached in a very short time, for their price has been steadily advancing for some weeks past—in consequence, partly of the increased demand from the national banks, which hold a very large proportion of the one hundred and ninety millions of these bonds. No one who has watched the market for Government securities can doubt that with the improved prospective state of the national credit, we shall be able to borrow at five per cent all the money we want to pay off our obligations as they fall due, and to consolidate into five per cent long bonds, at par, all our short-late securities at maturity. This offer now is a very different thing from what it would have been only a year ago. Large amounts of money from internal taxation, our resuscitating industry North and South, our inconceivably vast resources, our unexhausted mining and agricultural wealth, the rapid absorption of our disbanded armies in the ranks of our productive laborers; these, and a thousand other things, but during the past year, gave such an impulse to the national credit, and to the production of national wealth, that an offer of 5 per cent interest will now will command a very much higher bid in the money market. Moreover, the national credit is still improving. A year hence it will have made an equal advance, or probably a greater advance than in the past. Now we believe that we shall in a few months find it more easy to negotiate 5 per cent bonds at par than we found it during the fiscal year to negotiate 6 per cents at the very great sacrifice. It is a very gratifying circumstance that we can afford to wait; for such is the present position of the debt, that no part of it becomes due for more than a year, even if such can be easily provided for.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A closer comparison of the statement of the public debt made on the 1st of the present and of last month, shows some important changes in the debt during the month of April. There was an increase in 5-20s amounting to $5,828,000; while the issue of compound interest notes, $2,500,000. The amount of greenbacks was reduced over $2,500,000, while coin in Treasury was increased from $62,009,700 to $67,676,807, of which only $9,036,420 is held on account of depositors. Exclusive, therefore, of the appropriated coin for interest on 5-20s, the Treasury held on May 1, of its own gold, $57,-640,987.

—The imports of dry goods at New York continue to show a decided falling off. In the first time for months the receipts of the past week are some $51,000 below those for the corresponding period of last year. The receipts for the month of April were $7,336,764, against $3,969,706 for the same month of 1865. The imports for the first four months of the year reached the immense total of $35,640,566, against only $15,328,630 for the same period of last year and $25,477,140 for the corresponding months of 1864.

Finance and Trade in New York.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Money market easy at 5 per cent. Sterling, 109@109½. Gold firmer—opening at 128½ and closing at 129. Government stocks without decided change. Freights to Liverpool dull. Stocks dull.

At 4:30 P. M., the following were the ruling rates: Gold, 129; Ohio Certificates, 26; Canton, 58½; Spruce Hill, 6; Cumberland, 44½; Quicksilver, 56½; Mariposa, 13½; Western Union Telegraph, 61½; Mariposa preferred, 24; New York Central, 91½; Erie, 72½; Reading, 106½; Michigan Southern, 91½; Rock Island, 104½; and Pittsburgh, 71½. The Stock market remained intensely dull on the railways to the close.

Petroleum and Mining Shares very quiet, Oil Creek, 26; Plumer, 2; United States, 95½; Ada Elmore, 25½; New York Gold, 45.

DRY GOODS.

The Dry Goods market to-day was steady and firm. Holders of desirable makes of domestic goods will not make concessions. Foreign goods at auction are bringing as much better prices. Edmonal Skirts—Brunner 36,00; Isabella, 1,45; do. 2, 42; do. 1 X, 48; do 1 X X, 60; do. Misses, 32; Eugenie, 60; Chelsea, 30; Adriatic, 36. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, per doz. hoops, 87½@105; Thompson's Crown French Elastic Springs, 75@1,00; Mayers I X L, wide tape, 50@1,10; Blue Checks, Hibernia, 15; Kennebec, 13; Lancaster, No. 700, 19; Park Mills, No. 70, 37½; Star Mills, No. 800, 23. Cottonades—Caledonian Stripes, 40; Eagle, 52½; Farmers and Mechanics, 35; Hampden Mixtures, 25. New York Mills, 25; Park Mills, 22½; Richmond, 47½; Rivka, 42½; Whittenden Mixed, 10. Sheetings—Brown Atlantic A, 22; do. 19, 19; do. B, 20; do. C, 17½; do. H, 21; do. I, 22; do. L, 19; Dwight A, 20; do. B, 19; Great Falls M, 21; Indian Head, 21; Laconia B, 21; do. E, 20; do. H, 21; do. L, 24½; Laurel, 18; Nashua Extra, 22; Pacific, 21; do. E, 20; do. H, 21; do. I, 22; Pepperell E, 24; do. R, 22; do. O, 20; do. N, 18.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The current prices for the week at all the markets were as follows:

Beef Cattle—First quality per head, $16,50@17,50; fair to good, $15,50@16,00; common, $12,50@15,00; inferior, $11,50@12,50.

Cows and Calves—Extra per head, $85,00@90,00; first quality, $75,00@80,00; ordinary $60,00@70,00; common, $50,00@60,00; inferior, $30,00@45,00.

Veal Calves—First quality per lb, 11@12c; ordinary, 10@11c; common, 7@9c; inferior, 6½@8c.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra per head $9,00@10,00; prime quality, $7,00@8,00; ordinary, $5,00@6,00; common, $3,00@5,00; inferior $4,00@4,50.

Swine—Corn fed per lb, 11@11½c; light and medium, 10½@11c; still fed, 10½@11c, with heavy receipts.

The market for Beef Cattle ruled heavy and lower this week, prices showing a reduction of ½@¾c ₱ lb; Beef Cattle sold at 17c, though a few sold at 17½c, while the poorer kinds sold down as low as 9c. The cattle were of a good quality and the bulk of them sold at 11@15c ₱ lb; various grades sold as above. Milch Cows were dull and irregular, though good Cows would sell freely at $90@95, but they generally held higher. Veals were steady at quotations. Sheep and Lambs have been irregular, but prices rather firmer. Hogs in good demand and firmer, as above. The total receipts this week were as follows: Beef Cattle, 5,521; Cows, 85; Veal Calves, 1,872, Sheep and Lambs, 14,229; Swine, 7,602.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 8.—Flour unchanged, with a good demand, exceeding the supply, at $9,00@9,75 for No. 1 Spring; $11,50 for Red Winter; $15 for White, and $11 for double Extra. Wheat quiet and steady but closed nominally higher; sales early of 40,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in port at $2,00; 7,000 bushels at $1,50; and 2,500 bushels Old No. 1 Red Indiana at $2,35. Corn quiet and nominally higher; No. 1 Indiana held at 70c. Oats held at 56c for Canada, without sales. Barley, Rye and Peas quiet.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Cotton firmer, at 31@32c. Flour firm, at full price. Wheat firm; Prime Fall advanced to $2,35@2,50. Corn declined 2c, at 65@71. Oats easier, at 42@45c. Pork unchanged—Clear Sides 16c. Shoulders 12c. Lard 21@22c. Whisky steady, at $2,18.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 8, 1866.

The produce markets are steady and moderately active, and some articles particularly Flour, are firm and appreciating in value. Wheat, also, in sympathy with Flour, is very firm and held at an advance, and Potatoes, too in consequence of a material falling off in the receipts, may be quoted higher.

GRAIN—Oats in better supply and a shade easier; sale of 270 bush, on track, at 59; 1 car Chicago Oats, to arrive, at 55; and small sales at the usual advance. Wheat is very firm and but little offering; sale of 100 bush Spring at $2,15. Corn is quiet and unchanged. Barley is firm with some inquiry, and but little in market. No movement in Rye.

FLOUR—Is very firm, and, as yet, the increased arrivals do not seem to have made the least impression on the market. We can report a sale of 200 bbls spring, in one lot, at $10,75, and 100 bbls Winter at $12. In small lots quotations may be fairly given at $10,50 to $11 for the former, and $11,75@12,50 for the latter.

PROVISIONS—Continues somewhat excited and higher. Bacon is quoted at 14@14½, for Shoulders; 16½@17 for Ribbed Sides; 21@22 for Plain Sugar Cured Hams; and 23@23½ for Canvassed ditto. Lard has still further advanced, being held firmly at 23@23½. Mess Pork is quoted at $32@32½.

POTATOES—The arrivals continue light, and the market is firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of prime Peach Blows at $1,30@$1,35 per bush, and $3,50@3,75 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and the tendency is downward. Good to prime Roll sold to-day at 32@35.

EGGS—In good supply and dull; sales reported at 15@16.

CHEESE—Is dull but unchanged at 19@20 for Western Reserve, and 22@24 for Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Is steady, with a continued fair local demand and limited supply. Sales of Apples, at 15 to 17; and Peaches at 18 to 22, for quarters and halves.

SALT—Is dull and drooping; small sales from store at $2,40@2,45 per bbl.

SORGHUM—Is quiet and nominally unchanged at 60 to 65.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is selling at $5½, in a small way, and Flaxseed is in good demand at $2½, and but little offering.

OIL—Lard Oil has still further advanced, and No. 1 is now held at $1,85; and No. 1 Extra at $1,90.

COAL—The demand is fair and market steady at $20 to $22 for prime taked, and $22 to $25 for loose—but little of the former in market.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 8, 1866.

CRUDE—The Crude market was not very active to-day, the sales, in the aggregate being rather light, but holders are very firm in their views and feelings, and, generally speaking, they are looking for a still further advance. We continue to quote at 14@14½, bbls returned and in bulk, and 19@20, bbls included, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. Sales of 89 bbls at 16, bbls returned; 330 at 14½; 220 at 19, bbls included; 81 do at 19; 1000 at 19½; and 300 at 19¾. Telegrams from Oil City to-day quote crude at 14½ at the wells, and $5 at the month, which is an advance of about 25c per bbl.

REFINED—The demand for bonded oil is fair, and the market steady, while prices have undergone no quotable change. Sale of 1000 bbls, on the spot, at 35, free on board cars bbls, to be shipped in April; 1000 for May, quotations may be fairly given at 42; June, 43; July, 44@44½, and August, 45@46. In free oil, there is next to nothing doing, though holders are asking an advance.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny river, since our last report, were as follows:

Fisher & Bro	1127	D. Bushnell	220
D. Martin	219	Jas. Baxter	297
J. Gallagher	140	J. E. Strickler	581
John Bean	40	Jas. Wilkins	263
Total			4067

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 8, 1866.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle on sale this was somewhat larger than last week, reaching about 225 head all told, and, with improved demand, the market ruled very firm, and prices advanced from ½ to ¼ a cent per pound. Prime to extra cattle sold at from 7½ to 8¼, while fair to good may be quoted at 6¾ to 7½. There was again considerable demand for shipment, and the butchers bought pretty freely, and at the close there was not a single bullock left over unsold, which is an unusual occurrence. The market, upon the whole, was a remarkably firm one, and as the demand was somewhat in excess of the supply, drovers experienced but little difficulty in closing out their cattle, and that, too, at the advance already noted. Baugh & Sons bought four bunches of extra cattle for shipment, for which he paid from 8 to 8¼. Reis & Co. sold a car load to a Wheeling butcher, as did also, Messrs Greenwald & Kahn, to a butcher from Altoona Pa.

SHEEP—The offerings of sheep were light this week, and with a fair demand, the market ruled steady, prices pretty well sustained. Fair to prime fat mutton sheep (shorn) sold at from 5 to 6 cents, in a retail way, and wooled sheep may be quoted about the same, or 7 cents per pound. Lambs sold at from 4½ to 6¼ per head, according to size and condition. Nothing doing in stock sheep.

HOGS—Continue very quiet, light demand, and only a few sold and that merely to supply the wants of the local trade, while prices are nominally unchanged. We quote, in a retail way at 8 cents gross, for fair to prime heavy averages.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE—WHOLESALE

Reis & Co. sold 34 head of extra Illinois steers, averaging about 1200, to Grey at 8,18. Marks & Trautman sold Grey 17 head of extra Western steers, averaging 1194, at 8¼. Merrick & Dondo to Grey 17 head, averaging 1250, at 8. Martin to Kiemen 16 head of extra Illinois steers, averaging about 1300, at 8½ per head. Greenwald & Kahn sold 11 head to Runyan, and 15 head to Entries, Rothchilds & Eckert to Shamberg 17 head, averaging 1130, at 7,85. Myers & Neely to Shamberg 17 head, averaging 1005, at 7. Blackstock to Andy Ackley 45 head, averaging 1150.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE—RETAIL.

Reis & Co. 70 head at 7¾@8. Carr & Kerwin 28 head at 7@8. Lafferty & Co. 28 head at 6,50 to 7. Bell, Boyd & Co. 30 head for England, at 7 to 7¾. Myers & Neely 30 head at 7@8. Rothchilds & Eckert 20 at 7 to 7½. Greenwald & Kahn 62 at 7@8½. Baugh & Sons 50 at 7@8. L. Shamberg 17 at 7,26@8. Marks Trautman 35 at 7½@8. Merrick & Dondo 45 head at 7@8. Verner & Co. 38 head at 7 to 8,40. Adam Eckert 19.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, at 34@35c for middling. Flour 15@20c better, with fair demand, at $8,50@9,10 for extra State, $9,20@9,90 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $9,95@15,25 for trade brands. The market closed quiet. Whisky quiet, at $2,26 for western. Wheat 2@4c better and active, at $1,90@1,95 for new No 2; Milwaukee, $2,02@2,05. Corn is lower, with fair demand, at 75@77c for us sound, and 76@81c for sound mixed western in store. Oats dull, at 49@50c for new western and 52@53c for old do. Coffee dull. Sugar dull, at 10½@11c for Cuba, 11½@12c for Porto Rico, 11c for Havana. Molasses dull; Porto Rico, 67@68c. Petroleum firm; crude 28½, and 2,000 barrels refined in bond at 46@46½. Pork heavy and lower at $26,62½@30,00 for new mess, closing at $29,62½, regular; $28,50 @28,75, for old do, and $24,50@25,00 for prime also 5,500 barrels new mess for May, June and July, sellers and buyers option at $25,62½@25,75. Beef firm at about previous prices. Cut Meats firm at 12½@13c for Shoulders, and 17@18c for Hams. Beef Hams scarce and firm at $40,00@ 42,00. Bacon quiet and heavy at 14½@14¾c for Cumberland cut, and 15 for Long Ribbed. Lard quiet and steady at 18½@22½. Butter quiet and low at 33@45 for western, and 60@50 for State. Cheese heavy at 14@20.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILDELPHIA, May 7—Beef Cattle are in good demand this week, and prices have advanced fully one cent per pound. About 2100 head arrived and sold at from 17@18c for extra, and 15@16c for fair to good, and 13@14c, per lb for common, as to quality.

Hogs—Prices are rather better; 13000 sold at the different yards at from 12@14 the 100 lbs net.

Sheep—Continue in fair demand; 8000 head sold at from 6@7¼c per lb, gross.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Flour active and advanced 10c. Wheat active and advanced 7@10c; sales at $1,02@1,06 for No. 1, and $1,19@1,21 for No. 2, closing unsettled at the outside figure. Corn dull at 49½c for No. 1, and 48c for No. 2. Oats firm at 31@31½c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork at $30. Receipts—8,000 bbls of flour; 30,000 bush. of Wheat; 184,000 bush. of Corn; 53,000 bush. of Oats. Shipments—12,000 bbls. of Flour; 32,000 bush of Wheat; 68,000 bush. of Corn; 15,000 bush. of Oats.

Potatoes in Detroit.

DETROIT, May 7.—There is still a good demand; and daily there are quite large sales made for shipment. There are very few being offered on the street, the principal part being brought in by rail from the interior towns. We hear of sales of three hundred bbls peach blows at $2,25, packages included, delivered on dock. Street rates are from 60@ 65c. In Cincinnati they are only worth $2,25 per bbl, on arrival.

Saginaw Lumber Market.

SAGINAW, May 4.—Dealers are making only a few shipments, mostly on contracts made some time ago. The mills are drawing logs from the booms above—and but little new lumber is yet offered in market.

We quote the market as follows: First clear, $40; fourths, $32; selects, $30; common, $24; 16 ft culls, $5@6; shingles, $4,50 for sawed and $1 @4,50 for shaved; lath, none in market.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 8.—Flour firm; stock light; spring, $9,50@10; while wheat double extra, $11@11. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee spring, to arrive, $1,35; the market is bare. Corn dull; mixed, 57@58c; No. 1 is held at 61@62c, and yellow at 63c without takers. Oats—Chicago 50c; shipped to Runyan, and 15 head to Entries, Rothchilds & Eckert to Shamberg 17 head, averaging 1130, at 7,85. Myers & Neely to Shamberg 17 head, averaging 1005, at 7. Blackstock to Andy Ackley 45 head, averaging 1150.

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